

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 11th April 1894.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.					
	Monthly.			1894.	1894.	
1	Kayasth Samachar	Allahabad	Awadh Bihari Lal, M.A.	For Mar. ...	5th Apl. ...	257 copies.
2	Rahnuma-i-Chungi	Agra	Hamid Humayun, B. A.,	" Jan. & Feb. ...	6th " ...	70 "
	Bi-monthly.					
3	Akhtar-i-Hind	Amroha (Morad-	Muhammad Majid	5th Apl. ...	9th Apl. ...	123 copies.
4	Hamid-ul-Islam	abad). Moradabad	Husain. Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim.	51st Mar. ...	5th " ...	"
5	Jubilee Paper	Lucknow	Yaqub Khan ...	1st Apl. ...	7th " ...	200 copies.
6	Khurshaid-i-Nanpara	Nanpara (Bah-	Maulvi Yahya Ali ...	" " ...	9th " ...	"
	Tri-monthly.					
7	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj (Farakh-	Bhagrat Khan ...	10th Apl. ...	11th Apl. ...	200 copies.
		abad).				

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(continued).				1894.	1894.	
Tri-monthly—(continued).						
8	Musāḍ-i-Ām ...	Agra ...	Qādir Ali Khān ...	1st Apl. ...	7th Apl. ...	100 copies
Weekly.						
9	Agra Akhbār ...	Agra ...	Tajammul Hukain ...	7th Apl. ...	8th Apl. ...	230 copies
10	Agra Punch ...	Do. ...	Ahīd-ul-dīn Beg ...	1st & 8th " ...	6th & 8th " ...	185 "
11	Akhbār-i-Islām ...	Do. ...	Abdul Majīd Khān ...	8th " ...	8th " ...	65 "
12	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'īd ...	4th " ...	" ...	660 "
13	Āsāḍ ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjād Husain ...	6th " ...	9th " ...	200 "
14	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwāri Lāl ...	1st " ...	6th " ...	400 "
15	Dabḍab-i-Sikandari ...	Rāmpur ...	Muhammad Husain ...	9th " ...	11th " ...	446 "
16	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nisām Ahmad ...	1st " ...	5th " ...	500 "
17	Hindustānī ...	Lucknow ...	Gangā Prasad Varmā ...	4th " ...	6th " ...	200 "
18	Kārnāmāh ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yāqūb ...	2nd " ...	5th " ...	275 "
19	Kāyasth Conference Gazette ...	Ditto ...	Dīpnārāyan Varmā ...	6th " ...	11th " ...	500 "
20	Matla-i-Nūr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	7th " ...	8th " ...	45 "
21	Mehr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karīm-ullah ...	" ...	10th " ...	435 "
22	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Sahāranpur ...	Avatār Krishna ...	4th " ...	7th " ...	" ...
23	Nasīm-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jaimā Dās Biswās ...	7th " ...	11th " ...	450 copies
24	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjād Husain ...	5th " ...	9th " ...	350 "
25	Raḥ-ul-Akhbār ...	Benares ...	Ghulām Husain ...	2nd " ...	6th " ...	400 "
26	Riāz-ul-Akhbār ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nisām Ahmad ...	1st " ...	5th " ...	350 "
27	Sitāra-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Banwāri Lāl ...	4th " ...	6th " ...	150 "
28	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairāj Singh ...	6th " ...	9th " ...	410 "
29	Zamānah ...	Cawnpore ...	Muhammad Safdar Hasan.	5th " ...	7th " ...	" ...
Daily.						
30	Oudh Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Shiva Prasad ...	5th to 11th Apl. ...	5th to 11th Apl. ...	508 copies (including 92 copies taken by Government).
URDU-ENGLISH.						
Bi-weekly.						
31	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Mumtāz-ul-dīn ...	3rd & 6th Apl. ...	5th & 7th Apl. ...	441 copies (including 281 copies taken by Government).
HINDI.						
Monthly.						
32	Bhārat Sudāshā Pravartak ...	Farukhabad ...	Nārāyan Dās ...	For Feb. & Mar. ...	9th Apl. ...	350 copies
33	Devanāgrī Gazette ...	Meerut ...	Gauri Datt ...	" Mar. ...	11th " ...	210 "
34	Godharm Prakāśh ...	Farukhabad ...	Mohan Lāl ...	" " ...	8th " ...	440 "
Bi-monthly.						
35	Kāyasth Conference Prakāśh ...	Lucknow ...	Dīpnārāyan Varmā ...	6th Apl. ...	10th Apl. ...	" ...
36	Sajjan Vinod ...	Agra ...	Pandit Shri Krishna Lal.	9th " ...	" " ...	410 copies
Weekly.						
37	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Sadā Nand ...	2nd Apl. ...	5th Apl. ...	104 copies
38	Bhārat Jīvan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishna Varmā ...	" " ...	7th " ...	1,500 "
39	Nāgarī Nīrad ...	Mirzapur ...	Kāshi Parshad ...	5th " ...	8th " ...	400 "
40	Prayāg Samāchār ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nāth Tiwāri, ...	" " ...	6th " ...	600 "
41	Sajjan Kīrti Sudhākar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyā Chālak Dān ...	2nd " ...	" " ...	65 "
Daily.						
42	Hindustān ...	Kāśīkānkar (Partābgarh).	Devi Dayāl Shukla ...	4th to 10th Apl. ...	5th to 11th Apl. ...	500 copies
HINDI-URDU.						
Weekly.						
43	Kāśhī Patrikā, ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	6th Apl. ...	9th Apl. ...	" ...

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI-URDU—(continued).			1894.	1894.	
	Bi-weekly.					
44	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur	Mahavir Prasad ...	10th and 14th Mar.	6th Apl. ...	100 copies.
	MARATHI.					
	Weekly.					
45	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	4th Apl. ...	8th Apl. ...	350 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	Weekly.					
46	Nyaya Sudha ...	Nagpur	Sadda Shiva Ram Chandra Patwardhan.	2nd Apl. ...	6th Apl. ...	375 copies.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

COLONEL,
1st April 1894.

1. *The Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 1st April, represents India as a native lady to whom the Russian Bear, standing on her right at a respectful distance, makes advances of love, and to whom the Amir of Kabul who stands close by on her left, earnestly appeals for gifts of money. An English officer, marked the Government of India, stands behind the Amir, with his eyes covered. In the letter-press India complains that she is being deprived of her wealth and chastity, and appeals to the *Punch* for help, and the *Punch* exhibits astonishment at the indifference of the Government of India, and asks it to open its eyes, and listen to the prayers of India.

India, Afghanistan and Russia.

DANDARAY-I-SIKAN-
DAR,
9th April 1894.

2. *The Dabdaba-i-Sikandar* (Rampur), of the 9th April, gives an account of the Nawab of Rampur's installation by Sir Charles Crosthwaite, publishing the speeches made by His Honour and the Nawab on the occasion.

Installation of the Nawab of Rampur.

ANAD,
6th April 1894.

3. *The Azad* (Lucknow), of the 6th April, adverting to the Nawab of Rampur's installation on the 4th idem, observes that Government has advised the Nawab to establish a Council of State in place of the Council of Regency, and has appointed Captain J. Colvin, as Resident at Rampur. Government need not have required His Highness to establish a Council, but should have given him an opportunity for showing his own talents. The appointment of a Resident, being a new departure, is also open to objection. Moreover, the appointment of Captain Colvin to the new office, who has hitherto been tutor to His Highness, is not a very satisfactory one.

Establishment of a Council of State and the appointment of a Resident at Rampur.

SAJJAN VINOD,
9th April 1894.

4. *The Sajjan Vinod* (Agra), of the 9th April, complains that it is believed that the young Maharaja of Bharatpur has squandered several lakhs of rupees in a short time. He has not got good courtiers and advisers. Dhau Gobind Singh is a clever and experienced officer, but the Maharaja does not act upon his advice.

Maharaja of Bharatpur.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

HINDUSTANI,
4th April 1894.

5 *The Hindustani* (Lucknow) of the 4th April, referring to the Budget debate in the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 27th March, expresses satisfaction that the native members discussed the Budget in an able manner. The courage exhibited by them is entitled to great praise, while the high-handedness of the official members deserves to be highly censured. If in answering the strictures of the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbihari Ghose, the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis and the Maharaja of Ajodhya on the diversion of the Famine Insurance Fund, the Financial member had simply declared "We being the rulers raise and spend the revenues in any way we like: you had better hold your tongue," he would have rendered himself liable to no other charge than that of being despotic. But nothing could be more productive of popular discontent than to violate a promise and to deny doing so. Sir Charles Elliott said that the famine fund was intended for the construction of a particular class of railways, and that such railways having been completed there was no necessity for the maintenance of the fund! This is a mis-statement. The license tax was introduced to create a fund for the relief of the sufferers in time of famine. Lord Lytton's Government declared at the time that the fund would, for the present, be devoted to the construction of railways in places frequently exposed to famine in order that relief might be easily provided for the people, when necessary. Government had better publish a statement showing how the amount of one and a half crores of rupees which has been raised every year in the name of that fund from 1878 has been expended. Government even promised to provide funds for the construction of railways in the less populated districts where the revenues might fall short of the expenses. Has this

Budget debate in the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

pledge been redeemed? The Maharaja of Ajodhya rightly drew attention to the declaration of Lord Lytton (sic) that British rule in this country was based on the confidence of the people in the good faith of Government. The destruction of that confidence would be attended with most serious consequences. However, officers like Sir Charles Elliott will spare no pains to shake it. The fund intended for the relief of the famine-stricken has been devoted to increasing the high salaries of European Officers. The Financial Minister waxed eloquent in defending the exchange compensation allowance and said that, as the salaries of native officials had been increased, an increase in the salaries of European Officers was quite justifiable. The *Hindustani* could say nothing as to the state of things in other provinces, but in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the native officials are threatened with the introduction of Mr. Alexander's scheme which will involve great hardship to hundreds of families in the next two months. The Hon'ble Mr. Westland's speech cannot reassure the public mind and the people can have no confidence in the farce which was acted in the Viceroy's council. The Budget was laid before the council, the native members were allowed to criticize it, they expressed views with due regard to the interests of this country, and the official members gave sweet answers but passed the Budget as they had resolved to do. At the Council Chamber in the presence of the Viceroy, one member reminds Government of its promise and protests against the diversion of the famine fund, another takes exception to the devotion of that fund to raising the salaries of European Officials, and another respectfully points out that British rule should continue to be founded on justice and righteousness. When such views are expressed not in newspapers and at political meetings, but in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, manifestly, the situation is not one which might be viewed with equanimity, but foreshadows the approach of a severe calamity.

6. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 6th April, does not approve of the agitation

Azad,
April 6th, 1904.

Exemption of cotton fabrics and the
famine insurance fund.

for the inclusion of the cotton fabrics in the new Indian Tariff Act on the ground that the burden of an import duty on those fabrics would ultimately fall on the masses who use them, and that the introduction of an import duty would necessitate the levy of an excise duty on cloth manufactured in this country, which would also affect the poorer classes. As regards the charge brought against the Government of India in connection with the famine insurance fund, the *Azad* observes that both the Government and the public know very well that the fund was intended to supplement the general revenues on occasions of financial pressure; the name of famine insurance fund being given to it by Lord Lytton simply with a view to deceive the public. Hence the devotion of the fund to meet the deficit in the Budget is quite in accordance with the original intention of the Government and Lord Elgin cannot be blamed for it.

7. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 5th April, contains a cartoon in

Oudh Punch,
April 5th, 1904.

Grant of exchange compensation allow-
ance to European Officers.

which the Government of India is represented as freely distributing bags of money, marked the exchange compensation allowance, to European Officers. The letter-press has a Persian proverb which means that money acquired without labour is squandered without remorse.

8. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 4th April, welcomes Lord Elgin to

Hindustani,
April 4th, 1904.

Lord Elgin at Lucknow.

Lucknow and thanks his lordship for honouring that town with a visit extending over seven days. His lordship has not yet given any indication of the policy he intends to pursue, but as he is a Liberal and has been selected for the Indian Viceroyalty by the Right Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone who appointed Lord Ripon, it may reasonably be hoped that at least his lordship will not prove another Lord Lansdowne. Lord Ripon made no invidious distinction between Natives and Europeans, and the former were consequently highly satisfied with his benevolent administration and remember him with love and gratitude. It is earnestly to be desired that Lord Elgin's rule will be as beneficial as was that of Lord Ripon.

Asin.
9th April 1894.

9. The *Asad* (Lucknow), of the 6th April, states that the Talukdars and other respectable natives who attended the Viceroy's evening party at the Government House, Lucknow, on 4th April were much annoyed at the circumstances, that at the time of their entrance they were asked if they had any arms with them and they were even searched.

GODHARN PRAKASH.
March 1894.

Alleged poverty of India.

10. The *Godharm Prakash* (Farukhabad), for March, states that the misfortunes of India began with the death of Maharaja Prithi Raj. At present the people do not enjoy even a fraction of that happiness and political and religious freedom which they had in his time. All classes of the community, except the educated men, are agreed as to the growing poverty of the country, which the editor attributes to the decline of Indian industries, the import of foreign goods, the crushing heavy taxation, and so forth. He condemns the water works, provided at some towns, as a costly luxury forced upon the people against their will, and regrets to notice that a large portion of the population find it difficult to keep their bodies and souls together.

GODHARN PRAKASH.
March 1894.

Alleged hostile attitude of officers towards Hindus in the matter of religious disputes.

11. The same paper states that there is no end to the sufferings of the unfortunate and powerless Hindus in these days. In Azamgarh, Ballia, and other places, many Hindu families have been entirely ruined; some members of those families being killed in the Bakr Id riots, the others prosecuted and relegated to the Jail, and all their money spent in the conduct of their defence. Many respectable Hindu women and children have been reduced to starvation, and hundreds of men have abandoned their houses seeking refuge in other places. The same fate has befallen the Hindus of Yeola in Bombay. The Bombay Government has represented them as the principal offenders in its resolution, they have been arrested in large numbers and are awaiting their trial before the Sessions Judge. The Bombay Government should have a thorough and impartial inquiry made and save the innocent Hindus from unnecessary harassment. The editor rebukes the Hindus and Musalmans for their mutual religious quarrels, warns them that no community, even if favoured by the officers, can entirely escape loss and punishment, and advises them to live in peace under the benign rule of Her Majesty who has granted them equal religious freedom.

HINDUSTANI.
April 4th, 1894.

Cancellation by the Oudh Talukdars' association of its resolution in favour of the Civil Service Simultaneous Examinations.

12. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 4th April, states that the Oudh Talukdars' association at a late meeting cancelled the resolution which it had passed some months ago in support of the Civil Service Simultaneous Examinations. The cancellation appears to be due to the endeavours made by some members at the instance of Government officers. None of the members, who were chiefly instrumental in getting the resolution passed, attended the late meeting; even the Hon'ble Babu Sri Ram who claimed the entire credit for the resolution was conspicuous by his absence. But the brave Raja Rampal Singh was present and spoke strongly in favour of the resolution. It would appear that Chaudhri Nusrat Ali possesses great influence over the Association, and that when he has the moral support of the Government Officers in any matter, the Nawal Kishor-Sri Ram party is no match for him.

Asin.
April 6th, 1894.

Conciliation Committees.

13. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 6th April, is not inclined to repose confidence in the Conciliation Committees, and does not think that the causes which have stirred up ill feeling between the Hindus and Musalmans can be removed by any such feeble attempts for the restoration of concord.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI.
March 24th, 1894.

Case of the European soldier accused of shooting a Muhammadan beggar at Bareilly.

14. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 24th March, contradicts the rumour regarding the acquittal of the European soldier who has been accused of shooting a Muhammadan beggar (see paragraph 9, page 121, of the *Asad* from the Vernacular Newspapers, for the week ending 21st March 1894), and observes that the accused is still in custody and will probably be committed to the High Court for trial.

15. A correspondent of the *Mehr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th April, condemns patwāris as a very cunning and mischievous body of men who instigate disputes between the landholders and cultivators from motives of gain, and approves of the employment of patwāris on survey

Mehr-i-Nimroz
7th April 1894.

Patwāris and the revision of Settlement in Bijnor.

work in connection with the revision of settlement in Bijnor, on the ground that the authorities will have an opportunity of judging of their competency, and that the patwāris will have no time to excite new quarrels. Again, it is a very wise practice to require a patwārī to make surveys not in his own circle, but in another one. The practice should be enforced throughout the district. The writer does not understand why some patwāris have been allowed to make surveys in their own circles, which he considers very objectionable.

16. The *Khurshid-i-Nānpārd*, of the 1st April, praises Government for the benefits it has bestowed on the people, such as, the security of life and property, the facilities of communication, the provision of Medical aid, the encouragement of vaccination and so forth; but complains that fever and

Khurshid-i-Nānpārd
April 1st, 1894.

Need for the distribution of medicine in the Tarai and Ganjar Lands.

ague are very prevalent in the Tarai and Ganjar Lands from October to April, rendering the peasants unfit for work for months and even killing many of them. The peasantry receive no medical aid in their sickness, the charitable dispensaries being situated at long distances from their villages. Hence, the editor suggests that Government should depute a number of experienced compounders and retired native doctors in time of sickness for the distribution of medicine among the patients. Each compounder or doctor should have a medicine chest with him and visit the principal villages, staying at each such village for two or three weeks and supplying medicine to the inhabitants of that and the neighbouring villages.

17. The *Mehr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th April, disapproves of the abolition of the Chandpur Tahsil in the Bijnor district on the ground that the measure will cause great inconvenience to the inhabitants of Chandpur tahsil, and finds fault with the inhabitants of that pargana for not entering a strong protest against the measure which, the editor thinks, will cause great inconvenience to them. Their protest would receive due consideration from Government which might be induced to place the pargana in the charge of a Naib Tahsildar.

Mehr-i-Nimroz
April 7th, 1894.

Abolition of the Chandpur Tahsil, Bijnor district.

18. The *Riāz-ul-Akhbār* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st April, complains that forty or fifty men who have suffered from the introduction of Mr. Alexander's scheme in Azamgarh have appealed to the Commissioner. 11 muharrirs and 4 copyists, of whom 13 hold the middle class examination certificates,

Riāz-ul-Akhbār
April 1st, 1894.

Mr. Alexander's scheme in Azamgarh and Gorakhpur.

have come under reduction, while a number of apprentices have been appointed to vacancies and 3 outsiders to posts in the English office. It is not easy to understand why apprentices have been preferred to old servants. The writer states that some complaint has also been made in connection with Mr. Alexander's scheme in Gorakhpur; but hopes that Mr. Hoey will carefully consider the case of every man and see that no injustice is done to any body. Since writing the above the writer has heard that the introduction of the scheme has been deferred for one year. (The *Alwaqt* Gorakhpur, of the 4th April, states that a number of chaprasis and some low-paid clerks in the Revenue Department in Gorakhpur have come under reduction, while some clerks have received an increase of pay.)

19. The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 5th April, has a facetious article on the assault committed on Mr. Luker, the Superintendent of the Government Press at Allah-

Prayāg Samāchār
5th April 1894.

Assault on the Superintendent of the Government Press, Allahabad, by a Press employé.

abad, by a Muhammadan employé in the Press. Mr. Luker fined the man three days' pay on account of absence for one day. The man said, "What will I eat?" to which Mr. Luker replied, "Eat stones." On this the man struck Mr. Luker with a shoe. In the Press he was in receipt of only Rs. 2 or 4 as pay per month, which was insufficient for his expenses; but now he will have a bellyful of food in the Jail for 12 months.

III.—Post-office.

ODDH PUNCH,
5th April 1894.

20. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 5th April, publishes a communication from a postal official, who appears to be an Inspector of Post-offices. The writer states that Mr. K. J. Badshah, the Postmaster-General of the N.-W. P. and Oudh, is always ready to find fault with Inspectors. He tells them that they never take the trouble to enquire what the population of a certain village is, whether it has a school, how many letters are received in it during the month, whether it has a letter-box, if not, whether a letter-box can be placed, or a post-office opened therein with advantage, and so forth. But if they do not attend to such matters, it is not because they take no interest in them, but because they have no time to do so. It would seem that Mr. Badshah has little sympathy with Inspectors, and always turns a deaf ear to them. According to the Post-office Manual, an Inspector ought to visit every Post-office within his jurisdiction once in four months, while he is required by Mr. Badshah to do so in three months. If he is wiser than the framers of the Manual, he had better get it amended. The fact is that he has so largely increased the work of Inspectors that they get through it with the greatest difficulty, and can find no time to attend to such matters as those abovementioned. They have to prepare dozens of statements most of which are utterly useless and unnecessary; as for instance, the statement of money-orders checked by them, which has been introduced by him, is by no means sufficient to prevent cases of embezzlement and in no other province are inspectors required to prepare a similar statement. The inspection of post-offices is the principal duty of an inspector, but he has also to carry on a large amount of correspondence which greatly interferes with his proper work. The Postmaster General has a large office which is divided into a number of Departments which are under competent Superintendents, and he himself has nothing more to do than to pass orders in cases. Could he not find time to visit a village post-office and see how the shop-keeper, who is in charge of it, carries on the work? The shop-keeper uses the post office stool for private purposes and collects all letters in an old dirty basket. Such is the state of village post-offices which form a part of the Imperial Postal Department. As regards the correspondence work done by an inspector, he has to write out replies to the letters he receives from the 25 or 30 post-offices in his charge, gives an abstract of his letters in his register, numbers them, writes out the covers, and despatches them. He has to do all this work with his own hands, as he has no clerk, moreover, he has to make inquiries under orders from the Post-master General and to report the results. Mr. Badshah has lately issued a very curious Circular No. 9136 dated 26th March 1894, in which among other things the inspectors are told that their travelling allowance bills will not be passed until they are drawn up in strict accordance with his orders, and the inspectors are allowed to spend one day in the month with their families! Why even one day? He had better appoint eunuchs to the post of inspectors. If he worked as an inspector for a month, he would easily be convinced of the absurdity of his rules and orders and would see how intolerable he has made the position of inspectors. He works in an office provided with *khas tattis* and *pankas*, and when he has occasion to go out he travels first class and puts up at a good hotel. He cannot therefore realize the hardships and sufferings of inspectors. He would get some idea of the life of an inspector, if he travelled with the latter in an indigenous country-cart in the ravines of the Jamna or the Chambal in the hot weather. The inspectors must quietly submit to all the hardships, consoling themselves with the thought that Mr. Badshah will not always remain at the head of the Postal Department.

IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

AGRA PUNCH.
8th April 1894.

21. The *Agra Punch*, of the 8th April, states that if a trader possesses rotten grain or any other article of food, the Magistrate orders it to be destroyed on the report of the police with a view to protect the public health; the trader being of course put to loss by the destruction of his property. But it is a matter of great surprise that when the stocks of grain collected at the Agra Fort for the use of the army get rotten and unfit for use, they are sold by public auction in utter disregard of the fact that the use of such rotten

Alleged sale of rotten grain by the Military authorities at Agra to the public.

grain might injure the health of the consumer. If a trader sold such grain, he would at once be prosecuted by the Magistrate under the Penal Code. A paternal Government which is so anxious for the preservation of the public health should not tolerate such an evil practice.

22. The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 4th April, complains that the Moradabad city has lately been frequented by armed

SITARA-I-HIND.
April 4th, 1894.

Thieves at Moradabad.

bands of thieves at night, and therefore urges that the police officers and Magistrates should be on the alert at night, and that no man should be allowed to leave his house after 11 P. M. without a light.

23. The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 4th April, complains that at the

SITARA-I-HIND.
April 4th, 1894.

Slaughter of kine near the railway station at Moradabad.

weekly market held at the Rajhera bridge near the railway station in Moradabad on every Tuesday, kine are openly killed. As the market is attended by a large number of Hindus, walls of sufficient height should be built round the place of slaughter. It is believed that in accordance with the Magistrate's order, Ali Bahadur Khan, lambardar, once put up bamboo screens, but they were soon destroyed by rain.

24. The same paper complains that in accordance with the Magistrate's order

Screens at the Meat-shops in Moradabad.

the butchers at Moradabad put up screens at their shops, but that the screens are too small and are very carelessly put up, so that neither meat is concealed from the public view nor are flies kept off. The Magistrate should see to this, especially as the hot weather has set in.

25. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 24th March, expresses regret

DABDABA-I-QAISARI.
March 24th, 1894.

Quarrels at Bareilly on the occasion of the Holi.

that the Holi festival did not pass off quietly at Bareilly. In Muhalla Brahmapuri there was a riot between the goldsmiths and Brahmans which was due to an old grudge which one party owed to the other. Again one Chheda Singh, whose house is in Muhalla Kathgar, Bareilly, but is employed as Jamadar in the Nawabganj Tahsil, went home to enjoy the Holi festival. It is rumoured that, when the Musalmans were offering prayers at the mosque in Mohalla Zakhirah, Chheda Singh passed the mosque indulging in indecent language. He was quite drunk at the time. The Musalmans assaulted him, causing severe hurt. The police appeared on the scene and found him in the mosque in a wounded state.

26. The *Akhbar-i-Islam* (Agra), of the 8th April, states that the complaint

AKHBAR-I-ISLAM.
April 8th, 1894.

Butchers at Agra.

made by the *Nasim-i-Agra* as to flesh being carried by butchers in the public streets in a careless manner to the annoyance of Hindus, is unfounded, and observes that the object of the editor of that paper, who is a vakil, is to excite ill-feeling between the Hindus and Musalmans from selfish motives. The *Akhbar-i-Islam* reminds him that there was a time when flesh was openly sold in Kashmiri Bazar and other principal streets.

ALLAHABAD :

PRIYA DAS, M. A.,

The 16th April 1894.

} Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

...the health of the community. It is a duty of the State to protect the health of its citizens and to prevent the spread of disease. The State should also provide for the education of its citizens and for the improvement of their living conditions.

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